

ENVOY IN MEXICO IS CALLED HOME

President Yields to Pressure for a Declaration of Policy.

EUROPE FORCES HAND

Recognition or Intervention Now Believed to Be Only Alternative.

FORMER NOT PROBABLE

Ambassador Wilson Not in Harmony With the Administration.

Text of Bryan's Message Calling Wilson Back

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
MEXICO CITY, July 16.—Ambassador Wilson received to-day the following cable from Washington: "President desires you leave immediately for Washington inform personally regard situation, leave first secretary in charge embassy."
"BRYAN."

Ambassador Wilson caused the cable message to be published in the newspapers of the Mexican capital this afternoon so as to avoid any misinterpretation of the object of his leaving. He added that he expected the situation to be improved on his return.

He left to-night for Vera Cruz, where he will take the Ward liner for New York via Havana.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—President Wilson yielded to-day to the pressure for a declaration of policy in regard to Mexico to the extent of directing Secretary Bryan to summon Henry Lane Wilson, the American Ambassador at Mexico city, to Washington at once for a conference on the situation.

This action was announced after an impromptu conference between the President and Mr. Bryan early to-day. Ambassador Wilson cannot reach Washington for at least a week. It is expected that further developments in the international situation as far as Washington is concerned will cease until his arrival.

It is established beyond question that the President's action was due to the united action of the Diplomatic Corps in Mexico city in declaring that the United States' attitude toward Mexico was a contributory cause of the increasing disorders there and the request from a European Government that the Washington Government indicate what it intends to do about the situation.

Heretofore it has been the endeavor of the President and his Secretary of State to relieve themselves of the Mexican problem by ignoring it in order that the Administration might devote itself to internal matters, principally the tariff and currency legislation.

Recognition or Intervention.

In many quarters it is declared emphatically that the Wilson Administration is confronted with the alternative of "recognition or intervention." In view of the stubbornness with which the Wilson Administration has adhered to its non-recognition policy, however, there is good reason to believe the present course will be continued for some time.

Even the most conservative comments on the admittedly grave situation confronting the President were to the effect that the present course is inevitably leading to the necessity of choosing between intervention and recognition.

Ambassador Wilson has been sent for on the ground that he is supposed to be best informed as to the situation in the Southern republic. He will be asked to present his views in detail on Mexico. There is no doubt that the Ambassador will speak frankly whatever is in his mind when he gets to Washington.

It is no secret that if the President asks him what policy he considers should be pursued toward Mexico, Ambassador Wilson will express views most antipodal to those held by the present Administration. The Ambassador is personally in favor of the recognition of the present Government in Mexico, and thus is at variance with the very fundamentals of the Administration policy.

The Ambassador's Position.
The Ambassador has no little reason to be grateful to the present Administration that it is extremely unlikely that he will make any endeavor to meet the President's views.

The Ambassador knows that he has continued at his post only because the President realized that to relieve him by another appointee would involve the necessity of recognizing the Huerta Government.

Furthermore the Ambassador, according to his friends, has not forgotten that for more than two months after President Wilson was inaugurated the present Administration stood by in complete silence when a campaign of official touching both his personal and official

Continued on Third Page.

DECIES SAYS HE'S A "MUG."

Tells Court How Builders Overcharged Him for Repairing Home.

LONDON, July 16.—The suit for damages brought by Lord Decies against a firm of builders whom he charges with conspiring with architects and surveyors to defraud him out of several thousands of pounds in the rebuilding of his house, Sefton Park, prior to his marriage in 1911 to Vivian Gould, came up to-day. It is understood that Mrs. Gould, mother of Lady Decies, is urging her son-in-law to fight the matter to the end.

Lord Decies was called to the stand to tell of his dealings with the building firm.

"When the bill came in," he said, "it suddenly dawned on me that I was a 'mug.' It's a rotten house," he went on, "damp, unhealthy and unfit for human habitation. They have overcharged me \$40,000. Some of the charges are entered in the bill twice. Work for which \$7,000 is charged was never done. They have charged me for the wages of men who never existed."

A crowd of society women in court laughed heartily at each of Lord Decies's sallies.

The plaintiff claims compensation of \$25,000. The case is expected to last eight or ten days. Lord Decies is paying \$2,625 daily as retainers to his lawyers, two King's counsellers.

FOUNDER BRADLEY IN FIGHT ON BOARDWALK

Again Tries to Tear Down Bridge City Built at Deal Lake.

ASBURY PARK, July 16.—James A. Bradley, who founded Asbury Park, Bradley Beach and most of the coast resorts in this section, went up to the dune over Deal Lake this afternoon and started to wreck a foot bridge the city is building to take the place of the one he tore down a few days ago when he discovered a moving picture place at the end of the boardwalk in Loch Arbour.

He and his workmen were pulling up planks when City Engineer Rufus Savage and Howard Hulick, owner of the Loch Arbour Hotel, to which the bridge gave access, tried to stop them.

Mr. Bradley is 83 years old and not very strong, but that didn't prevent him from trying to push Savage and Hulick from the bridge and engaging in a scuffle with them when they resisted. He did not desist until two policemen were sent for. He departed before the police arrived.

The foot bridge leads from the boardwalk here into Loch Arbour. Mr. Bradley had it destroyed when he saw the moving picture theatre opened and bidding for patronage with big red and green lights. The city council ordered a new one built, and it was this, partly completed, that the founder attacked to-day.

When Engineer Savage arrived one of Bradley's workmen was sawing through a plank. Savage put a foot in front of the saw.

"Cut right through his foot if he doesn't take it away," ordered Mr. Bradley.

Then he walked up to Savage and Hulick and tried to push them off. It is said. They grappled with him and the three went over on the sand, a few feet below. Savage telephoned to Mayor Bennett and Councilman Meyer for orders and the policemen were sent.

Mr. Bradley says he will keep right on and destroy the bridge no matter how many times it is rebuilt. The city will seek an injunction to prevent him. Hundreds of summer visitors watched the row from the boardwalk.

"GOLDEN RULE" TO SCRAP HEAP.

Cleveland's Police Policy Changes With Kohler's Retirement.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16.—The Golden Rule policy in making arrests which made both former Chief Kohler and Cleveland famous is now practically a thing of the past. He who now imbibes too freely and obstructs traffic will help enrich the city's coffers instead of being escorted home by a sympathetic policeman.

Chief Rowe declined to come right out and say that he has relegated the Golden Rule to the scrap heap, but says significantly: "One may draw his own conclusions from the figures. I have nothing to say."

The police blotter figures say there is no Golden Rule.

Figures for the first quarter of 1913, the last three months of Chief Kohler's regime, show receipts from fines totaling \$4,430.86. For the second quarter \$14,799 in fines was collected.

During the second quarter, ended June 30, 996 persons were sent to the workhouse, as against 606 the previous quarter.

FLYING ON SUNDAY LEGAL.

English Police Arrest Aviator, but Can't Hold Him.

LONDON, July 16.—Aviation is neither a sport nor a pastime within the meaning of the law which makes Sabbath breaking a crime.

The police of Hull tried to prevent an aviator named Whitehouse from giving an exhibition of flying on Sunday last. A crowd of 7,000 persons went to the grounds and the police took the names of 3,000—their notebooks would not hold any more—intending to make a charge of Sabbath breaking against them. Law officers of the crown were forced to inform the police that aviation did not come within the meaning of the act.

The charge against Whitehouse was dismissed on the ground that there was no evidence that he was following his "ordinary occupation."

Continued on Second Page.

WEDDING REUNITES HUNTINGTON FORTUNE

Widow of Railroad Man Marries Husband's Nephew in Paris.

HAS LONG BEEN RUMORED

Bridegroom Well Known as Bihophile—California Home Ready for Them.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, July 16.—Mrs. Arabella D. Huntington, widow of Collis Potter Huntington, the American railroad man who died in 1900, was married to-day to Henry E. Huntington, a nephew of her late husband. The ceremony was performed at the American Church in the Rue de Berri.

The marriage of Mrs. Huntington to Collis P. Huntington's favorite nephew brings together again the greater part of the fortune made by the railroad man in Southern Pacific, which has largely increased since his death, nearly thirteen years ago.

The fact that the wedding would occur some day has been often predicted by friends of the pair, although at frequent periods for several years denials have been made of the existence of an engagement.

Left Fortune of \$37,000,000.

Collis P. Huntington was best known as a builder, with Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker and Mark Hopkins, of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads. He later built the Chesapeake and Ohio and other lines, making a continuous system from San Francisco across the continent to New York.

When he died it was generally believed that he left between \$75,000,000 and \$80,000,000, but the estate was appraised at \$37,360,811 gross and \$28,301,765 net. The biggest item was 54,978 in Southern Pacific stock and \$19,629,220 in bonds of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad.

Mr. Huntington had two adopted children, Archer M. Huntington and the Princess Hatzfeldt. He had always been very fond of his nephew, Henry E. Huntington.

By the terms of his will Mrs. Huntington was bequeathed two-thirds of his Southern Pacific stock, the interest of a trust fund of \$500,000 while she lives and the residue of the estate.

Henry E. Huntington received one-third of the Southern Pacific stock and one-half of the residue.

Archer M. Huntington received by the terms of the will interest for life in a \$250,000 fund at 4 per cent, interest of a fund of \$500,000 after the death of his mother and all his father's pictures and the family home at Fifty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, New York, after the death of his mother as long as he lives.

To Princess Hatzfeldt Mr. Huntington gave the interest for life upon a trust fund for \$1,000,000, the capital to go to his children after her death. The will stipulated that the bequest was payable for the debts or subject to the control of his adopted daughter's husband.

The residue of the estate was divided between the widow and Henry E. Huntington after bequests amounting to \$600,000 had been distributed.

Mrs. Huntington was about thirty-two years younger than her husband, Collis P. Huntington, who was born ninety-two years ago. Henry E. Huntington is 65.

Bridegroom's Career.

The newly married Mr. Huntington began life in the hardware business in Ontario and New York and was a lumberman in West Virginia before he entered railroad life as a superintendent of construction for the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwest Railroad in 1880. He became identified in railroad enterprises with his uncle and after the latter's death undertook the management of the interests which fell to himself and his aunt. He is now a director in seventy or more corporations, including many railroads. His chief activities have been the development and operation of electric railways.

Mr. Huntington has long been an earnest bibliophile. In 1911 he purchased the private library of the late E. Dwight Church, representing the collections of half a century. The purchase price was said to be \$130,000. In October last he added to his treasures by buying the library of Beverly Chew, known far and wide for its collections of rare and valuable copies of the early English authors. He paid \$500,000 for this library.

At the Hox sale on April 24, 1911, Mr. Huntington bought the famous Gutenberg Bible for \$50,000.

Mr. Huntington was divorced by his first wife, formerly Miss Mary E. Prentice of Newark, N. J., on March 22, 1906. Mrs. Huntington sued on the formal ground of desertion and the case occupied not more than seven minutes in a San Francisco court, there being no contest. Arrangements were made whereby she received \$40,000 a year, the income of a \$1,000,000 trust fund. The former Mrs. Huntington was an aunt of Princess Hatzfeldt, whom Collis P. Huntington adopted.

It is said that Mr. Huntington never went abroad until he sailed for Europe last month. Mrs. Huntington sailed for Europe in May.

Bride a Philanthropist.

Mr. Huntington's bride has devoted much of her widowhood to works of philanthropy. Her benefactions have been many. She was greatly interested in Collis P. Huntington's activities on behalf of the uplift of the negro. She contributed large sums to the maintenance of Tuskegee and Hampton institutes, the latter of which her husband founded. She took but little part in doings of society.

Archer Huntington has given away

Continued on Second Page.

AMERICA REPLIES TO JAPAN.

Bryan and Chinda Decline to Discuss the Answer.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Secretary Bryan handed to Viscount Chinda this afternoon the answer of the United States to the last note received from the Government of Japan in its protest against the California alien land law. The Secretary and the Ambassador were in conference for about half an hour at the State Department.

Mr. Bryan and the Ambassador both refused to discuss the note and its contents. Mr. Bryan was unwilling to say whether or not the reply of the United States, which is the second of the series of exchanges, would afford a basis for the settlement of the controversy. It is understood that the Governments are really no nearer a settlement of the matter than at the outset. The discussions between them are merely in the legal and argumentative stage.

EXPLAINS ANNA GOULD CASE.

"La Croix" of Paris Asserts Her Marriage Is Nullified.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, July 16.—In response to many inquiries regarding the exact position taken by the Vatican Tribunal of the Rota in regard to the Castellane-Gould marriage, about which contradictory reports have been published, the Catholic newspaper La Croix says:

"We can assure our readers that the result of the trial leaves not the slightest doubt that the tribunal decided that Anna Gould, at the time of her first marriage, did not give full consent within the meaning of the doctrine of the Catholic Church. She always anticipated that a divorce was possible and therefore, as her consent to the marriage was a Catholic dogma, exacted did not exist, the marriage is nullified."

COURT ALSO FAVORS COWLEY DIVORCE SUIT

Lawyers for Countess Have Case Placed to Be Heard To-day.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, July 16.—Countess Cowley, who is seeking a divorce from Earl Cowley on a charge of desertion, has had the same success as Lady Randolph Churchill, until yesterday Mrs. Cornwallis-West, in getting her case brought up from the bottom of the list of divorce suits waiting to be heard.

Sir Samuel Evans, president of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Court, acceded to-day to a request made to him in chambers by the Countess's lawyers to have her case heard before others on the waiting list. It will be heard to-morrow, although it appears at the bottom of the list.

The action is undefended. The Countess obtained an order for the restitution of conjugal rights in March last. Her husband is on the Continent on an automobile trip with Mrs. Weston, divorced wife of Geoffrey Charles Weston, who obtained a decree nisi in December. He named Earl Cowley as co-respondent.

Three suits for divorce and one for breach of promise have marked Earl Cowley's career. Before he succeeded to the title he was sued by Phyllis Broughton, a Gaiety actress. She got \$20,000. In 1907 his first wife, who was Lady Violet Nevill, divorced him after five years of married life. A son by this marriage, Viscount Dangan, was in the chorus of the Gaiety Theatre at last accounts.

In 1902 the Earl was named as co-respondent in the divorce suit of Sir Charles Hartopp, who charged that his wife had accompanied the Earl to Japan. In 1907 his first wife, who was Lady Violet Nevill, divorced him after five years of married life. A son by this marriage, Viscount Dangan, was in the chorus of the Gaiety Theatre at last accounts.

The father of the present Countess Cowley was Charles Henry Wilson, at whose home, Tranby Croft, originated the baccarat scandal in which the late King Edward was mixed up.

NO SKIRT LIMIT IN PITTSBURG.

Women Will Wear What They Want, Anyhow, Says Director.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—So far as Public Safety Director Dalley is concerned Pittsburgh women can wear "side slit" skirts or "slit knee" skirts and wear a flimsy gown without petticoat under it. When asked if he would follow the edicts in adjoining boroughs and ban certain garments he said:

"No women will be arrested for wearing the new fashioned gowns. I think they are as far as they like so far as I am concerned. No good woman will appear on the street in a gown that is actually indecent."

RICHMOND, Va., July 16.—Miss Flossy Brown, who scandalized Mayor Ainslie and other citizens yesterday by wearing a slit skirt in the street, paid to-day a \$25 fine after Ainslie had testified that it revealed too much stocking.

MEARS MAKES UP ONE HOUR.

"Evening Sun" Globe Trotter Must Still Gain 15 Hours Time.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
OMSK, Central Asia, July 16.—When the Trans-Siberian express, with John Henry Mears, The New York Evening Sun's globe trotter, aboard, reached here to-day it had made up one hour of the eighteen the train lost when held up by the washout at Ekaterinburg.

If Mr. Mears is to catch the steamer Empress of Russia, sailing from Vladivostok on July 24, the train must make up thirteen hours more, as he can catch the boat even if he is four hours late at the eastern port.

\$675,000 NECKLACE OF PEARLS STOLEN

61 Magnificent Gems Disappear in Mails Between Paris and London.

SUGAR FOUND IN PACKAGE

Jewels Consigned to Hatton Garden Merchant—Fifty Detectives on Case.

Special Cable Dispatches to The Sun.

LONDON, July 16.—The theft of a necklace consisting of sixty-one magnificent pearls, valued at more than \$500,000, which vanished while in transit by mail from Paris to London, is engaging the attention of fifty of the best detectives of Scotland Yard. The theft was reported to the police to-day by the owner of the jewels, Max Mayer, a Hatton Garden diamond merchant.

The necklace is generally described as being worth \$500,000, but it is insured at Lloyd's for \$675,000. A diamond dealer who has been thirty years in the business says it is the finest necklace he ever saw and is worth more than the sum for which it was insured.

Reward for the Jewels.

Lloyd's offered a reward of \$50,000 to-night for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the persons responsible for the loss of the jewels.

The necklace is described as consisting of sixty-one graduated pearls weighing 1,239 grains. The centre pearl weighs 47.16 grains, and the two terminal pearls 11.16 and 10.75 grains. One round pearl weighs 27 grains.

Scotland Yard detectives say the necklace is the finest in existence, the pearls being of magnificent gradation and pink hue. Their value lies not only in their size but in the manner in which they are matched. The necklace was made up to Mayer's order. He took infinite pains to find gems of the right gradation.

Mayer has an office in Paris and the necklace was sent from there last night. A postman delivered a registered package at Mayer's home at 8:30 this morning. The package bore the Paris postmark and French stamps and on the back Mayer's initials were stamped. The housekeeper took the package in Mayer's absence and placed it in the safe. When Mayer arrived at his house at 10:30 he opened it and found only pieces of sugar of the same weight as the necklace. The seals showed no sign of having been tampered with.

The diamond dealer placed the matter in the hands of the Scotland Yard authorities. The police refuse to discuss the case and Mayer is reticent regarding it. He declines to give any description of the necklace.

The sugar is of French manufacture and this leads to the supposition that the theft was accomplished on the other side of the Channel.

Mailed in Paris.

PARIS, July 16.—Mr. Salomon, the Paris representative of Max Mayer, hurried to London this evening after the Paris police had been informed by Scotland Yard of the disappearance of the \$675,000 pearl necklace consigned to Mr. Mayer.

Mme. Salomon said she saw her husband pack the necklace, which he has made several trips in the registered mail between Paris and London. The post office where it was mailed is a few steps from Salomon's office.

"My husband came back in a few minutes," said Mme. Salomon, "so that any tampering with the package must have been done in the post office. Where my husband is well known. He frequently registers valuable consignments of jewelry. The 7 francs and a few centimes to send the necklace, so I imagine he must have declared its value."

Few to Compare With It.

The reported value of the lost necklace is astonishing. If the figures given are correct it may be set down as one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, necklace in existence.

Several years ago the value of a necklace imported for Mrs. William B. Leeds by Bernard Citroen, a Paris Jeweller, was given as \$350,000. Two years ago both Judge Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation and Frank Jay Gould were reported to have presented their wives with necklaces of pearls valued at half a million dollars each. The late John Jacob Astor presented his young bride with a string of pearls said to have cost \$200,000. Necklaces of these values excited the wonder of all who read about them, but they apparently were nothing compared with the necklace lost by Mr. Mayer.

At a sale in Paris in January of this year a four row necklace of 240 orient pearls was valued at \$225,000. The famous necklace of Alexis Polakoff brought \$200,000 and one owned by Abdul Hamid brought \$184,020. Princess Mathilda's necklace, which came from Princess Sophia of Holland, is valued at \$171,000.

BARNES NEWBERRY FINED \$100.

Ex-Secretary's Son Speeded His Auto and Hurt Judge Cox.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 16.—Barnes Newberry, son of Truman H. Newberry of Detroit, Secretary of the Navy under President Roosevelt, was arrested last evening at Watch Hill by Sheriff John R. Wilcox and was fined \$100 on a charge of speeding his automobile.

On the Watch Hill road on Friday evening Mr. Newberry, driving a high powered car, crashed into a machine in which was riding Judge Alfred C. Cox of the Circuit Court of New York and Mrs. Cox, who were injured.

Last year Truman H. Newberry ran down and killed a child on Ocean Drive at Narragansett Pier.

PRINCE RENOUNCES HIS TITLE.

Nicholas of Thurn and Taxis Renounces Baron Hochstadt.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, July 16.—Prince Nicholas of Thurn and Taxis has renounced his princely title and taken that of Baron Hochstadt.

Prince Nicholas, who is 28 years of age and a Lieutenant in the German navy, is a nephew of the head of the house of Thurn and Taxis.

Prince Nicholas is a first cousin of Prince Victor of Thurn and Taxis, who married in New York in 1911 Mrs. Leota Eleanor Fitzgerald of Pittsburgh.

DEADLY HEAT IN THE WEST.

Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Illinois Suffer From Hot Wave.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Chicago and vicinity fell again into the clutch of a hot wave to-day. The temperature was not so high—90—but the humidity reached the highest point of the year. There were many prostrations.

The wind's shift from the lake region to the southwest is held responsible for the sudden change.

Despatches from Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa tell of temperatures ranging from 100 to 114 in the shade. Texas also reports unusual heat, which has continued many days.

Despatches report seven deaths in Nebraska, two in Kansas, two in Iowa and three in northern Illinois. Great suffering is reported among live stock, especially in Kansas and Nebraska.

Disastrous hail storms are reported from Colorado. Lightning has caused much loss in Wisconsin.

MORAN AND CHAUFFEUR FREED.

Brooklyn Man Acquitted on Charge of Killing Jersey Girl.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—Joseph F. Moran, vice-president of the Atlantic Basin Iron Works of Brooklyn, and his chauffeur, Irvin A. Hoffman, were acquitted in Mercer court to-night on the charge of manslaughter. The jury deliberated more than two hours. The trial lasted five days.

The indictments followed an accident of April 6 when the Moran car, driven by Hoffman, struck and killed Miss Mary Duray, a sixteen-year-old girl, near Princeton.

Hoffman did not testify because the court refused to give assurance that he would not be compelled to reveal the identity of a woman who was in the car at the time of the accident.

GIBSON ADMITS HIS ERROR.

Says Union Pacific's 1901 Balance Sheet Was Correct.

Thomas Gibson, whose market letter, according to David Lamar, was responsible for his charges of falsification of the accounts on the Union Pacific balance sheet for the year of 1901, issued a statement yesterday which was given out from the offices of the railroad in which he acknowledged that he had made errors in his statements and that he now has no doubt but what the balance sheet gave the true statement of the road's finances.

A letter from Price, Waterhouse & Co., accountants, was also given out by the Union Pacific. It explained the elimination of the stocks and bonds of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and the Oregon Navigation Company from the asset side of the consolidated balance sheet and the corresponding elimination of the securities from the liability side.

MAD DOG SCARE AT NEWPORT.

Children Are Hurried From Beach While Guard Kills Animal.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—A mad dog scare at Bailey Beach this morning caused considerable excitement, but prompt action on the part of the swimming master, Joseph Boyer, soon ended the trouble.

An Irish terrier went mad and ran down on the beach. Boyer called to the maids to take up the children to a place of safety, and Mrs. J. F. A. Clark and Mrs. Benjamin F. Clyde assisted them. Boyer chased the dog down into the canoe shed and killed it with an iron bar.

TRAIN MISSES PRINCE ERNST.